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Whitehall, June 29, 1743.

Laſt Night Mr. Over, *one of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at his Grace the Duke of* Newcaſtle's *Office, with the following Advices from the Right Honourable the Lord* Carteret, *Dated at* Hanau, $\frac{20 \text{ June,}}{1 \text{ July,}}$ 1743.

THE King having received certain Intelligence that the Marſhal de Noailles intended to endeavour to prevent the Junction of the Heſſian Troops, under the Command of Prince George of Heſſe, and the eight Hanoverian Battalions under that of General Druchleben, with the main Body of the Army, ſent Orders to Prince George, and to the ſaid General, upon their March, to halt at Hanau, and determined to join them with the whole Army; accordingly, on the $\frac{15}{26}$ in the Evening, his Majeſty gave Orders that the Army ſhould hold itſelf in Readineſs to march the next Morning early, and about Four the Troops began to file off in two Columns, when the Duke de Noailles, perceiving this Motion, immediately ordered a Detachment of his Army to march along the Mayn towards Seligenſtadt, where the French Infantry paſſed that River over two Bridges, and the Cavalry forded it a little above the ſaid Village, with a Deſign to oppoſe, with all his Force, the Junction of our Armies, his Artillery forming the Arriere Guard. As ſoon as it was in Reach of annoying our Army, it began to play upon us about half an Hour paſt Ten in the Morning, and took us in Flank. This Fire laſted near two Hours, and though we erected ſome Batteries in order to ſilence thoſe of the Enemy, yet they did not diſcontinue firing. Notwithſtanding which, our Army continued its March, and by Perſeverance arrived in a little Wood, behind which the French Army was ranged in Order of Battle; their Right Wing was covered by the Mayn, and ſupported by a Battery erected near Maynſling, on the other Side of the River. The Left extended itſelf towards the Hills, and had behind it a little Rivulet and the Village of Dittengen. The French Army, amounting to near 30,000 Men, was drawn up in two Lines and an Arriere Guard; it was commanded by the Duke de Noailles, the Duke de Chartres, and ſeveral other Princes of the Blood were preſent; and the Houſhold Troops made the Center, ſupported by the Infantry.

The King having given his Orders to the reſpective Generals of the Army, with the greateſt Calmneſs and Reſolution, placed himſelf on the Right Wing at the Head of the Britiſh Infantry, on Foot, Sword in Hand. Our Army drew up in Order of Battle, as well as it could, in the Wood, and extended itſelf as far to the Front of the Enemy as the Ground would allow.

On the Right of our Army, at the Entrance of the Wood, the Hanoverians erected a Battery, which flanked the Enemy, and did great Service in the Heat of the Action; another was erected by the Engliſh on the Left, and a Third by the Auſtrians in the Center.

Such were the Diſpoſitions of the two Armies till about Twelve o' Clock, when the Army was advanced to charge the Enemy. The Troops of the French King's

(Price Four-pence.)

King's Houſhold attacked with great Vigour our Center, which gave Way a little, but ſoon rallied, repulſed them, and drove them before them till they beat them out of the Field. Annexed is a Liſt of the Priſoners, many of which are Officers and Perſons of Quality; a great Number were killed and wounded; and ſome Standards and Colours taken; and after this Defeat of the Houſhold Troops, the French Army perceiving itſelf attacked on all Sides, quitted the Field of Battle, paſſed the Rivulet behind it, and poſted itſelf in Order of Battle upon an Eminence commanding the Plain: But notwithſtanding this advantageous Diſpoſition, upon our Troops marching towards them with Reſolution, and in Order, they abandoned that Poſt, retired to Kleinevelſheim, and at laſt retreated in great Diſorder towards the Village of Seligenſtadt, where they repaſſed the Mayn with Precipitation and Confuſion; ſeveral were drowned, and a great many died of their Wounds in the Purſuit. The great Number of the killed, that was found diſperſed on all Sides, ſhews, that their Loſs muſt be conſiderable, and it is computed at about 4000 Men killed, wounded, drowned, and taken Priſoners. On our Side our Loſs is computed to be near 1500 killed and wounded. Among the firſt is Lieutenant General Clayton, who was killed upon the Spot, equally regretted by the King, the Officers and Soldiers; amongſt the laſt, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, commanding with great Bravery at his Poſt of Major General, received a Musket Ball, which went through his Leg; the Duke D'Aremberg received one in his Breaſt; but neither of theſe Wounds is thought dangerous. Colonel Peers had a dangerous Shot in the Throat: Major General Monroy of the Hanover Troops, and his Son, had each a Leg ſhot off by the ſame Cannon Ball; but none of the Three are deſpaired of. Brigadier Huske was alſo ſhot in the Heel; but though the Bone is broken, his Wound is not thought dangerous.

The Britiſh Troops, and all the Forces of the Allied Army, who were engaged in this Action, behaved with the utmoſt Reſolution, Bravery, and Intrepidity.

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded of Note in the French Army.

Prince de Dombes, *wounded in the Thigh.* Duke of Boufflers, *wounded in the Neck.* M. de Sabran, *Colonel* of the Regiment of Condé, *his Thigh ſhot off, and killed.* M. de Boufflers, jun. *his Thigh ſhot off.* Duke of Rochechouart, *Colonel* of a Regiment, the *Major*, and the *Captain* of the Grenadiers of the ſame Regiment, *killed.* Duke of Harcourt, M. du Chatel, *mortally wounded.* Three *Major Generals loſt.* Meſſ. de Mongiboult, Chatenmaville, de Chauvigny, and de Chatelet, all *Colonels*, *killed.* M. de Lambilly, *Captain* in the Regiment of French Foot Guards, *mortally wounded*, and his Brother, Second *Major*, *killed.* M. de Roſting, Firſt *Captain* of Grenadiers in the French King's own Regiment, *his two Thighs ſhot off.* M. de Cuſtine, *Colonel* of the Regiment of Hainaut, *wounded in the Jaw-bone.* M. de Chabot, likewiſe *wounded in* the *Jaw-bone.* Count d'Eu, *ſlightly wounded.* M. de Vaubecourt, *Colonel* of the Regiment of Dauphiné, *wounded in the Hand.* Duke d'Ayen, *a Ball thro' his Belly.* M. du Chaila, *two Shots through his Body.* M. de Beuvron, a *Major General*, *wounded.* And many others of Diſtinction, as well as ſeveral Officers and others of the French King's Houſehold, either killed, wounded, or loſt.

A Liſt of the Priſoners of the French King's Houſhold, at the Camp of Dettingen, June 28, N.S. 1743.

M. de Montgibaut, *Major General*, Commander of the Troop of Harcourt. M. de la Sale, *Adjutant* of the King's Muſqueteers, and *Colonel* of Horſe. M. de Chavoiſy, a *Quarter Maſter* of the King's Muſqueteers, and *Colonel* of Horſe. M. de Theſy, a *Quarter Maſter* of the Muſqueteers, and *Colonel* of Horſe. Meſſ. de Bouillant and du Fou, *Sub Brigadiers* of the Muſqueteers. M. de la Pauperdiere, a *Muſqueteer*, Black. M. d'Orville, *Sub Brigadier* of the Muſqueteers, Grey. M. de Veſin, M. de Girardole de Malaiſy, M. de Girardole la Sale, M. de Greſly, M. de Queſnay, M. de la Fouchas, M. du Pleſſis, M. d'Oleau, M. de Varenne, M. de la Gravene, M. Chevalier de Serteuil, M. Chevalier le Blanc, M. de Alberti, M. Chevalier de Fenelon, M. de Prunelle, M. de Gaſcoen, M. de Grave, M. de Bailli, M. de St. Aubin, M. de St. Cyre, M. d'Erard, M. de Ternay, M. de Suze, M. de Redon, A Drummer of the, *Muſqueteers.* Prince of Montbelliard. M. de Mouboyon, M. Chevalier de Reville, *Gens d'Armes.* M. de Paniot, a *Brigadier* of the Light Horſe. M. de la Veille Ferte, an *Adjutant* of the Light Horſe. M. de Bouſons, M. de Brevons, M. d'Epinoy, M. de Breredan, M. de Cochard, M. Chevalier de Foucheres, M. d'Eſtreville, M. d'Orville, M. de Mouſeur,

Mouſeur, *Light-Horſe-men.* M. du Lyon, a *Brigadier* of the Life-Guards. M. de Voine, M. Ythier, *Exempts* of the Life-Guards. M. de l'Enclos, M. de Chevagnac, *Brigadiers* of the Life-Guards. M. Perrin, M. de la Mare, M. de Bouhan, M. de Clozel, M. de Boiſla Ville, M. de Kerkeſée, M. le Cogdela Vallée, M. de Montrail, M. des Bois, M. de la Merité, M. de Formanville, M. de Beauchambre, M. de Rozé, M. Bertran, M. de Houtolle, M. de Boiſneux, M. Montamy, M. Seaux, M. Boiſlonar, *Life-Guards.* Marquis of Merinville, *Guidon* of the Body-Grenadier-Guards. M. de Montaigne, *Captain* of Horſe. M. de Combes, *Colonel* of Horſe, and *Lieutenant* of the Horſe Grenadiers.

(L. S.) *Montgibaut.*

M. de Veſan, *Adjutant in Chief* of the Troop of the Body-Light-Horſemen. M. de Meſmey, *Captain* in the Regiment of Foot of Rohan. Chevalier des Fontaines, *Adjutant* of the Light Horſe.

Taken by the Auſtrians.

Marquis of Marignan, *Major General* of the Light Horſe. Marquis of la Vieuxville, *Captain* in the Regiment of Horſe of Noailles. M. de Corcocal, M. de Guiſlain, *Light Horſemen.* Chevalier de Vuiller, Chevalier Dorias, *Muſqueteers.* M. de Marival, *Lieutenant Colonel* in the Regiment of Horſe of Noailles. M. Dumont, *Brigadier* of the Lieutenant Colonel's. M. de Fricamp, a *Lieutenant* in the Regiment of Mortemar.

AT the Council Chamber *Whitehall*, the 30th Day of *June* 1743.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council.

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council were this Day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Fourteenth of July next, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the Twenty Fifth Day of Auguſt following.

The Following is the Tranſlation of a Letter from the Emperor to the Circle of Suabia.

CHARLES the VIIth.

To the Directors of the Circle of Suabia.

WE having taken the Reſolution to ſeparate our Imperial Army from the French, hitherto our Auxiliaries, and to declare at the ſame Time our ſaid Army to be a true Imperial Army of the Empire; and with this View to order them to enter into the Territories of the Empire, which, purſuant to the Orders given to our Commanding General, is to remain there without any farther offenſive Operations of War, (and which we hope will be entirely laid aſide by the Party hitherto engaged in War againſt us) and conſequently without the leaſt Inconveniency or Moleſtation to any Perſon whatſoever.

We therefore would loſe no Time in acquainting you with this our Reſolution, and to deſire you at the ſame Time, not only to ſuffer our ſaid Imperial Troops to enter into the Territories of your Circle, but to allow them a ſafe Reſidence, to furniſh them with neceſſary Proviſions and Forage, and to ſhew them your farther good Will and Diſpoſition to aſſiſt them, which will be moſt agreeable to us, and gratefully acknowledged. And we remain, &c. &c. Dated at Augsburg, June 25, 1743. Carl.

Stockholm, June 14. *O. S.* Yeſterday came an Account that all the Ruſſian Galleys had paſſed the Swediſh Fleet near Hangoud, and that the ſaid Fleet finding they could be of no farther Uſe for the Guard of that Poſt, had quitted it, and put to Sea, which News has occaſioned a general Conſternation here. The King and Senate, and the four Orders of the Diet, have named each two Deputies, who are to go to the Dalicarlians, and to try to quiet them. They march in three Columns, one of which is already arrived at Weſteras fifteen Swediſh Miles from hence.

Stockholm, June 17. The Conſternation in which People are here, grows daily greater. The Evening before laſt, and Yeſterday Morning the Troops, which had been ſent ſome Weeks ago to Aland, returned to this Town, having been obliged to abandon that Iſland, on the Approach of the Muſcovites, who have taken Poſſeſſion of it again, and we expect every Day to hear that they are landed on the Coaſts of Sweden. The Dalicarlians, to the Number of 35000 Men, are advancing towards this Town, fully determined to inſiſt on the Puniſhment of all thoſe who are the Authors of the preſent Calamities. In a Plenum which met Yeſterday, the Peaſants ſent a Deputation to the Nobles, deſiring, that no violent Meaſures might be taken againſt their Brethren the Dalicarlians, ſince they would only ſerve to create greater Troubles and Confuſions in the Nation.

Hanau, July 3, *N. S.* We have good Intelligence from Darmſtadt, that 2200 wounded French have actually paſſed thro' that Place, and that there were above 2000 at Seligenſtadt; and that the French declare in their Camp, that their Loſs amounts to above 5000 Men. The Loſs in the combined Army amounts to about 800 Engliſh, 700 Auſtrians, and 500 Hanoverians. We have been join'd by 12000 excellent Troops ſince the late Battle.

Liege, July 5. *N. S.* Our Advices this Day from Germany, ſay, that the Marſhal de Brogglio arrived with all his Army on the 28th of June at